JANUARY 13, 1776. NUMBER 1275.

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

WITH THE FRESHEST ADVICES, BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.----*Suet.* in TIB. S. 28.

PRINTED by JOHN DIXON And WILLIAM HUNTER.

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LONDON, *Sept.* 26.

YESTERDAY near 500 freeholders of the county of Middleſex met at the Mile-End Aſſembly room, agreeable to notice from the ſheriffs in the public papers: About one o'clock Mr. Sheriff Plomer took the Chair, and, in a very ſenſible ſpeech, told them they were convened at the requeſt of ſome reſpectable freeholders, to take into conſideration the critical and alarming ſituation of this country, and ſtrongly recommended to them to proceed in their arguments with loyalty to their King, a love for the conſtitution, and decency and reſpect to each other, as the ſureſt way to give efficacy to their reſolutions. Mr. Maſcall then ſtood up and attempted to harangue on the miſerable predicament Adminiſtration had brought this country into, but was interrupted by Mr. Pell, a Middleſex juſtice, who objected to the propriety of Mr. Maſcall's ſpeech. Mr. Willmot, another Middleſex juſtice, begged the ſheriff would declare the names of the freeholders who requeſted that meeting; but it being reprobated by other Gentlemen, the ſheriff put the queſtion, whether he ſhould declare the requiſitors, or not, which was carried in the negative by a great Majority. This leading queſtion being determined, Mr. Maſcall reſumed his harangue without interruption, wherein he declaimed againſt the Miniſtry for their late acts reſpecting America; their ſending armed legions of Engliſhmen to cut the throats of Engliſhmen; their endeavouring to ſubvert the conſtitution, and concluded with making a motion to inſtruct the members on their preſent alarming ſituation, and held a paper in his hand, which contained inſtructions to be read to that aſſembly for their approbation or negation. Mr. Pell, with a good deal of ingenuity, acknowledged he loved to ſee the *commendable warmth* of an Engliſhman in the Gentleman who ſpoke laſt; but as the Parliament was very ſoon to meet, and he made no doubt with a diſpoſition to hearken to all honourable accommodations with America, he could wiſh to poſtpone all inſtructions to their repreſentatives, till the ſenſe of the Parliament was known, and obſerved, that the Right Honourable Member (the Lord Mayor, who was preſent) poſſibly would not like to go ſhackled with additional inſtructions into the great aſſembly of the nation; that his Lordſhip had before made them public declarations, which he had moſt faithfully performed, and made no doubt of his Lordſhip's continuing the ſteady patriot on all occaſions. In the courſe of his ſpeech he gave oblique hints of the Lord Mayor's being acquainted with the intended reſolutions, and concluded with declaring that he was not in the ſecrets of Adminiſtration, neither was he influenced by any party; that *though he was a Middleſex juſtice*, he defied any man to ſay he ever took a *dirty* ſhilling, or ſuffered his clerk to take one for him: On this the Lord Mayor aroſe, and declared he had no hand in the intended inſtructions, but if they were carried in that aſſembly, he would moſt implicitly obey them, as he thought it his indiſpenſable duty to ſupport the ſentiments of his conſtituents, even if they differed from his own; and obſerved, the King called the Commons in Parliament, not to know the ſentiments of the delegated members, but that of their conſtituents, the people of the kingdom at large. This declaration was received with burſts of applauſe; after which the queſtion was called to know whether the inſtructions ſhould be read, which was carried by a great majority. [*The inſtructions were inſerted in our laſt week's gazette.*]

Yeſterday, at Hick's Hall there were about 30 of the juſtices preſent, Sir John Hawkins Chairman. He declared the motive of calling them together was to conſider of an addreſs to the Throne, expreſſing their loyalty and attachment to the preſent government, and readineſs to ſupport whatever ſteps were thought expedient for reducing the colonies to a proper ſenſe of their duty. The meaſures met with the approbation of all preſent.—The following is the addreſs, which was unanimouſly agreed to and will be preſented to his Majeſty on Friday next.

To the KING's *moſt Excellent* MAJESTY.

"WE, your Majeſty's loyal and dutiful ſubjects reſident in this opulent county, ſenſible of the bleſſings which we derive from your Majeſty's mild and gracious government, during which juſtice has been adminiſtered with an impartiality unknown to former ages, and under which every ſubject has felt himſelf protected in the enjoyment of all thoſe benefits which is the ultimate end of civil inſtitutions to enſure, humbly preſume to addreſs your Majeſty at a criſis which we conceive to be a moſt important one, and ſuch as is not to be paralleled in the hiſtory of this or any other county.

"We look back with awful reverence on that period towards the end of the laſt century, when by a revolution from which it were impiety to exclude the interpoſition of Divine Providence, the bounds of regal authority, and the meaſures of civil ſubjection were mutually adjuſted and aſcertained upon principles coeval with and interwoven in the very conſtitution of this country. To thoſe genuine patriots and friends of religious and civil liberty, the actors in that noble cauſe, we at this day owe it, that perſecution is baniſhed to the realms of deſpotiſm; that illegal reſtraints of civil liberty are guarded againſt; that the ancient power of Parliaments over every part of the Britiſh dominions is recognized; and the ſupreme legiſlative authority, by a wiſe and happy temperature of various intereſts declared to reſide in the three eſtates of Kings, Lords, and Commons.

"Reflecting on the auſpicious event, and the numerous benefits that have followed from it, we ſeek in vain for the motives of that unnatural rebellion in North America, into which the inhabitants of ſome of the provinces thereof, not leſs by the artifices of a diſappointed and impotent faction, than their own averſion to our religious and civil conſtitution, have been precipitated.

"To attain the ends of a lawleſs aſſociation, which aims at nothing leſs than an independence on the mother country, that would draw down deſtruction on their own heads, the legal government of the colonies, now in rebellion, has by degrees been ſubverted, and the allegiance due to your Majeſty from your legal ſubjects there has been extorted by and transferred to thoſe, whoſe regard for the public is abſorbed in the hope of private gain, in the proſecution of their traiterous purpoſes. The hoſtilities originally commenced by the Americans have been continued in a manner practiſed only by ſavages; and in the conduct of a war in which with unhallowed lips they implore the divine bleſſing, we behold with equal amazement and horror, the violation of thoſe rules of war, to which humanity and the practice of all civilized nations have given a ſanction.

"Miſeries greater if poſſible than thoſe of war thus conducted on the part of our enemies, have been denounced againſt the mother country by its rebellious ſons, who by reſolutions of non-importation have endeavoured to cut off the ſources of our wealth, and by the dread of a famine to ſtimulate the induſtrious manufacturers of this kingdom to oppoſe the power which has been their conſtant ſupport. But, thanks be to God, the flouriſhing condition of our trade, the quick circulation of wealth, the ſtate of public credit, and the amazing increaſe of buildings and mercantile improvements which preſent themſelves to our eyes in every part of this county, are evident proofs of the futility of all ſuch attempts, as they are of the flouriſhing ſtate of the kingdom in general.

"With very little attention to the merits of the diſpute, and without being able to controvert that fundamental principle of civil ſociety, that protection and allegiance are reciprocal, the colonies reſiſt the payment of taxes which their preſervation has made neceſſary, founding their pretended exemption not on reaſon, equity, or natural juſtice, but upon the conſtruction of thoſe grants to which the colonies owe their political exiſtence.

"The rights, whatever they are which the Americans claim, are founded in charters from time to time granted by your Majeſty's royal predeceſſors under proper limitations and reſtrictions, and with ſavings in favour of the legiſlative authority of this kingdom. With the greateſt profeſſions of zeal for liberty do theſe infatuated people exalt the regal into arbitrary power, and from principles of law and logic, which are now for the firſt time advanced, contend that the acts of the aggregate legiſlative body are of leſs force to bind the ſubjects than thoſe of an intergal part thereof; and with all the inſidious arts of adulation, your Majeſty is courted to accept of that abſolute power which you have uniformly diſclaimed, as well by the whole tenor of your conduct, as by referring the means of preſerving the ſupremacy of this country over the colonies to the great council of the nation.

"For this ſingular inſtance of moderation, as for every other benefit which we derive from your Majeſty's paternal care and watchful regard for our intereſts, receive, moſt gracious Sovereign, the ſincere and humble acknowledgments of us, your Majeſty's faithful and loyal ſubjects; and as the merciful forbearance hitherto ſhewn to the colonies in rebellion, would, if further extended, be injurious to the intereſts of the whole Britiſh empire, accept alſo this tender of every aſſiſtance which we are capable of rendering towards eſtabliſhing the authority of the Britiſh legiſlature over its colonies and dependencies, while with unfeigned zeal we ſupplicate the Supreme Diſpoſer of all events for proſperity on theſe wiſe and lenient, but ſteady councils, which are reſolved on, and we doubt not will be purſued, for effectuating this important and neceſſary purpoſe."

It is held a certain fact, that, on account of the *diſagreeableneſs of the ſervice*, no officer of rank or note hath gone to America without a gratuity of 1000 or 500 guineas, beſides all his other appointments for table, horſes, and ſervice, and free tranſportation to Boſton.

The noble Lord who lately reſigned his commiſſion, becauſe he foreſaw that American blood would be unjuſtifiably ſpilt, we hear, has been refuſed the privilege of keeping his military rank.

However other branches of trade may thrive, the American, Weſt Indian, and African, muſt ſink. The ſudden decay of trade finally produceth every ſpecies of diſorder. The dreadful ſcene at Liverpool is but the beginning of *home* calamities, ALL chargeable on the Miniſtry. This ſcene of horror and bloodſhed will ſoon, in all probability, be more than equalled at Whitehaven, Glaſgow, and other weſtern ports. And who ſhall ſay, that none of theſe violent ſhakings will ſhake the throne?

A morning paper of yeſterday ſays, "The Britiſh army now in America, together with the reinforcement ordered for that part of the world, will make a body of more than 20,000 men. To theſe are to be added 26,000 Ruſſians, and 10,000 Heſſians, Hanoverians, and Wirtembergers; the whole are to take the field in April next."—But the writer of this ſplendid account has forgot a very material article, viz. 10,000 Canadians under General Carleton, as the French call him, which will amount, in the whole, to 66,000. Our correſpondent adds, "if Gage's army, not exceeding 6000 men, are ſtarving during the beſt ſeaſon of the year, which way are *ten times that number* to ſubſiſt?

We are credibly informed, that contractor Melliſh is gone to Huntingdonſhire to buy up *two thouſand* more ſheep for the purpoſe of ſupplying the army in Boſton. As the far greater part of theſe ſheep will moſt probably die on their paſſage, and ſuch as ſurvive, from the loſs of fleſh, &c. be rendered of little worth (not to ſay unwholeſome) by diſeaſe. *Query*, is not this diſtreſſing the *poor* at home, without a probability of affording the army any effectual relief abroad? And if Government are reduced to ſuch wretched ſhifts to ſupport from 6 to 10,000 men, how are the 20 or 30,000 foreigners to be provided for?

Private letters from Corke ſay, that the ſoldiers who are to be ſent to America murmur exceedingly. They are ſo averſe to the ſervice, that moſt of them have declared, if they are forced on board the tranſports, they will take the firſt opportunity to deſert. The letter adds, that this declaration has given great uneaſineſs to the officers.

All the ſhips in the harbour of Goſport fitting out for Boſton are nearly ready, and will go to Spithead very ſhortly.

A young nobleman, no leſs amiable for his private than illuſtrious for his public virtues, has, we hear, declared himſelf a friend to the plan on which the London aſſociation is formed. It is not doubted but an example of this kind will induce ſuch of our Nobles as poſſeſs the principles of patriotiſm, to lend their aid to a ſcheme in favour of conſtitutional liberty.

Monday ſailed from the river with flour for the troops at Boſton, the Warner, Capt. Hammond.

By authentic accounts from Boſton, the army there is in a moſt deplorable ſtate. Lord Percy's regiment can turn out only 130 men fit to do duty, by this time probably half the number, and 100 of thoſe wounded at Bunker's hill are ſince dead. The Generals Gage and Burgoyne are coming home, and may be daily expected here. The latter of them, notwithſtanding his parade of the Engliſh power in his letter to General Lee, is coming to confirm what he lately wrote home, that "20,000 men would be a feeble reinforcement in the preſent ſituation of the army."

The Government have contracted with Felix Calvert and Henry Thrale, Eſquires, to furniſh 5000 butts of ſtrong beer each, to be ſhipped with all poſſible diſpatch for the uſe of his Majeſty's troops at Boſton. A contract is alſo entered into with Mr. Slade, to furniſh 5000 chaldron of coals; and Mr. Duffy, of Tooley ſtreet, a very large quantity of potatoes; and on Monday a quantity of fagots were ſhipped on board ſeveral tranſports at Deptford. Happily there is a very large fleet of colliers in the river, or it is imagined, the above extenſive contract would greatly enhance the price of coals, as they are all taken at the market price, which is a ſufficient proof of the neceſſities of Government.

In a letter from Boſton, dated the 20th of Auguſt, to a Gentleman in this city, it is ſaid, that fourteen officers under General Gage, had reſigned their commiſſions, and would return home with one of the firſt ſhips. Several reaſons are aſſigned; one amongſt the reſt is that of ſome officers from home being promoted in the room of thoſe killed or diſabled in the late engagements. It is added, that the General would have come home with his Lady in the Charming Nancy had not the above circumſtance happened to detain him ſome time longer.

Extract of a letter from BARCELONA, *Sept.* 6.

"They write from Alicant of the 20th ult. that the night before General O'Reily, the Admiral Caſtejon, and three other Generals, had ſailed on board two frigates, under convoy of five men of war of the line, as it is ſaid, for Cadiz, where it is ſuppoſed theſe Gentlemen will meet with further orders."

The following ſix regiments are coming home, viz. 18th, 51ſt, and 50th, from North America and the Weſt Indies; the 69th, from Gibraltar; the 13th, 25th, and 2d battalion of the Royals from Minorca.

The army and fleet at Boſton have diſcretionary orders to winter wherever they ſhall think it moſt convenient and ſafe.

The following RESOLUTIONS *of the merchants, traders, and others intereſted in, and well-wiſhers to, American commerce, of the city of Briſtol, were agreed to previous to drawing up the addreſs to his Majeſty which we inſerted in our laſt, at a meeting held by them on Wedneſday the 26th of September laſt: Mr. Hayes, an eminent American merchant, in the chair.*

BRISTOL, *Sept.* 30.

RESOLVED,

1. THAT the trade with North America is of very great advantage to Great Britain in general, and to this city in particular.

2. That any meaſures which contribute to the deſtruction of that trade, are an eſſential injury to the internal commerce and manufactures of this kingdom.

3. That the preſent unhappy conteſt between Great Britain and her colonies hath a manifeſt tendency to deſtroy the commercial connection, and political union which have for many years ſubſiſted between the two countries.

4. That the loſs of our trade to America will deprive many thouſand induſtrious poor of the means of procuring a daily ſubſiſtence, (a melancholy fact!) of which we have already ample experience in this city.

5. That the late importation of American grain into this city hath greatly contributed to lower the price of all the neceſſaries of life, and has been the means of preſerving multitudes from the calamitous conſequences of famine.

6. That an approbation of meaſures calculated to deſtroy the commercial intercourſe between the two countries, and ſpread the horrors of a civil war over a very conſiderable part of the Britiſh dominions, would be highly diſgraceful to the inhabitants of a city that depends ſolely upon trade for its ſupport; and to every friend to humanity and the general happineſs of ſociety.

A motion was then made, that a petition be preſented to his Majeſty, praying his interpoſition to put a ſtop to a ruinous civil war, that our trade may thereby be reſtored to its former flouriſhing ſtate. One perſon objected to it, on a ſuppoſed diſinclination in his Majeſty to receive petitions reſpecting the American diſpute. He was replied to, and appeared to be convinced. A petition was then produced, read paragraph by paragraph, and paſſed without a diſſenting voice. The petition was then ſigned by the Gentlemen preſent, and afterwards left at the Buſh tavern, Corn ſtreet; and when the ſignatures are fully compleated, it is to be preſented to the King by our repreſentatives in Parliament.

On Monday the 18th inſtant the following letter was ſent to the Right Worſhipful Charles Hotchkin, Eſq; Mayor.

"SIR,

"A great number of reſpectable fellow citizens, being deſirous that an addreſs be ſent to his Majeſty on the preſent ſituation of affairs. We take the liberty to requeſt your Worſhip will call a Houſe for that purpoſe, and are with great reſpect, Sir,

Your moſt obedient and very humble ſervants, (Signed) *Thomas Tyndall, John Hobhouſe, Michael Miller, William Miller, William Hart, James Reed, Slade Baker, Richard Meyler, John Powell, John Vaughan, Nicholas Perry, Thomas Warren.*"

In conſequence of the above, ſommonſes were ſent to the members of the Corporation, to attend in the Council Houſe on Thurſday the 21ſt, but a ſufficient number did not attend to make a Houſe.

Upon this many citizens applied to the Mayor for the uſe of the Guildhall on Thurſday following, to aſſemble in, to addreſs his Majeſty on the ſituation of affairs between Great Britain and the American colonies; the Hall was readily granted, and notice thereof was given in the public papers.

On Monday the 25th, Meſſrs. Samuel Brailsford, John Fiſher Weare, and Richard Champion, applied to the Mayor for the Hall on Wedneſday, that the American merchants, traders, and the well wiſhers to American commerce, might meet there to conſider of a petition to his Majeſty; they met accordingly on that day, to the number of about fifty perſons; Mr. Hayes, a Gentleman lately ſettled here, from New York, was called to the chair: A petition was produced and read, a propoſal being made for the Chairman to ſign it for the whole, which he very prudently declined; it was then ſigned by thoſe preſent, and it is now induſtriouſly carried about, and every influence exerted to obtain names to it.

Though it was generally underſtood that this petition was merely ſet up in oppoſition to the addreſs, yet not the leaſt obſtruction was made to it by any of the independent merchants and citizens.

Thurſday at twelve o'clock, Mr. Mayor went from the Council Houſe to the Guildhall, attended by the Sheriffs, with many members of the corporation, and the greateſt number of reſpectable citizens ever known on the like occaſion, his Worſhip being in the chair, the buſineſs was opened in a manly, ſenſible ſpeech, by George Daubeny, Eſq; ſetting forth that he was directed to return his Worſhip the thanks of the citizens of Briſtol for his readineſs in granting them the Hall, and was deſired to expreſs the grateful ſenſe they entertained of the honour of his preſence on this occaſion; he then begged leave to lay before them an addreſs, drawn up by a committee of Gentlemen appointed for that purpoſe, which he hoped would meet with general approbation.

To this the Mayor replied nearly as follows:

"That he ſhould always retain the moſt grateful remembrance of the honour this day done him, and ſhould be glad of every opportunity to teſtify his real regard for the true intereſt and welfare of the city of Briſtol."

A motion was then made for the addreſs to be read, it was much approved, and deſired to be read a ſecond time; an attempt to oppoſe it was then made by the perſons who met to petition the preceding day. Their Chairman, Mr. Hayes, who was deputed by them to attend, was heard with candor; and in reply, was informed that as no interruption had been made to their proceedings the day before, it was expected, they would not diſturb this day's meeting; they notwithſtanding continued to obſtruct in a very indecent manner, but numbers ſoon prevailed, and they were ſilenced. The addreſs was ſigned, and the Mayor, Sheriffs, with ſome principal citizens, were requeſted to preſent it to his Majeſty in the moſt reſpectful manner.

The addreſs was immediately ſigned by a great number of citizens, and we hear, that it will be left in the committee room of the Taylor's-hall, till Monday next from eleven to two o'clock, for ſuch as are diſpoſed to ſign it.

A PICTURE *of a* CERTAIN NATION.

A PRINCE with a dozen children and an empty treaſury.
His Queen yearly remitting large ſums to the bank of Venice, for fear of accidents.
His ſervants five quarters in arrears.
All his tradeſmens bills the ſame.
This Great Man at variance with his brothers.
His brothers, happily for him, unable to take any part againſt him.
His Miniſters, the natural and avowed enemies of his C——n.
His Secretaries without the knowledge of naval, mercantile, or military affairs.
His P——— venal, bribed, proſtituted, and corrupted, firmly leagued againſt the honour of the kingdom and the colonies.
His Biſhops recommenders of blood, and not of peace, charity, and good-will to men.
His lawyers, eraſers of records, and proſtituters of the laws.
His chief lawyer, an intimate, a confident, of that very P—— who contended for his Crown.
His army, cut off in its pride and ruined.
His navy, broken-backed, worm-eaten, and unmanned.
His artificers, oppreſſed and diſcharged, the volunteers of Spain.
His Nobles debilitated with luxury, whoredom, and gaming.
His Lady Nobles, proſtitutes to play, &c.
His merchants, without imports or exports.
His Exchequer, empty.
His churches, cold and abandoned.
His gaols full.
The poor ſtarving.
The rich engroſſers of the corn.
The colonies of America, conquerors of thoſe he ſent to tax them, and deſpiſers of his power and menaces.
His factories in India, in tumult and oppreſſion.
His ſubjects in Guinea, over-run with French, and without trade.
His Weſt India iſles, without ſupplies.
His foes equipping great fleets, and raiſing great armies.
And in the midſt of this craſh of ruin, this great man can go compoſedly to ſee a puppet ſhew, or laugh with a *buffoon*..

O wretched England!

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,
NEW YORK, *December* 14, 1775.

On motion,

THE Congreſs taking into conſideration his Excellency Governor Tryon's paper of the 14th inſtant, directed to the inhabitants of New York, came into the following reſolutions:

Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this Congreſs, that none of the people of this colony have withdrawn their allegiance from his Majeſty.

Reſolved, that the ſuppoſed preſent "turbulent ſtate" of this colony ariſes not from the want of a proper attachment to our Prince, and the eſtabliſhment in the illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover, nor from a deſire to become independent of the Britiſh Crown, or a ſpirit of oppoſition to that juſt and equal rule to which, by the Britiſh conſtitution, and our antient and eſtabliſhed form of government, we are ſubject; bnt ſolely from the inroads made on both by oppreſſive acts of the Britiſh Parliament, deviſed for enſlaving his Majeſty's liege ſubjects in the American colonies, and the hoſtile attempts of the Miniſtry to carry thoſe acts into execution.

Reſolved, that though this colony, in conjunction with the other united colonies, has had recourſe to the appointment of congreſſes and committees, for the more orderly and effectual redreſs of their numerous and heavy grievances; yet it is by no means the deſire or deſign of its inhabitants to diſuſe, much leſs to oppoſe, or obſtruct the ordinary courſe of legiſlation; but that they highly eſteem their right of being repreſented in General Aſſembly.

Reſolved, nevertheleſs, that it is the opinion of this Congreſs, that nothing of a ſalutary nature can be expected from a ſeparate declaration of the ſenſe of this colony on the reſolution of the Houſe of Commons on the 20th of February laſt; and that, as the motion whereon the ſame was grounded was confeſſedly framed to diſunite the colonies, it would be highly dangerous to, and totally inconſiſtent with, the glorious plan of American union, ſhould this colony expreſs their ſeparate ſenſe on the above-mentioned ſuppoſed conciliatory propoſal on the part of Great Britain.

Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this Congreſs, that this colony is fully and effectually repreſented in the Continental Congreſs, for the purpoſe of expreſſing the ſenſe of its inhabitants on any overtures for a reconciliation, and that the Continental Congreſs has fully and diſpaſſionately expreſſed the ſenſe of the inhabitants of this colony on the above-mentioned reſolution of the 20th of February laſt. A true copy from the minutes.

ROBERT BENSON, Sec'ry.

ANECDOTE.

HIS Grace the Duke of Leinſter having a particular friendſhip for a young banker in Dublin, ariſing from his love of patriotiſm, and general good character, lately returned him for one of his boroughs, and when the other waited on him to thank him for his favour, his Grace addreſſed him in the following manner: "Sir, I have returned you for this borough, becauſe I think you a good private character, and a man fit to ſerve your country. I have, however, one condition to ſettle with you about in return; which is, that in every parliamentary diſcuſſion whatſoever, you never conſider yourſelf in the leaſt connected with me, or with my intereſts."——Such a patronage, whilſt it reflects the higheſt honour on the noble Duke, ſets a noble example to men of his rank in the ſtate.

ST. GEORGE's (Grenada) *Nov.* 4.

ON Wedneſday laſt, the 1ſt inſtant, a moſt dreadful fire happened here, which again laid the greateſt part of this ill-fated town in aſhes. It broke out about half an hour after 3 o'clock in the morning, in a Negro hut behind the houſe of John Knight, Eſq; on the hill, and it being then calm, there was at firſt ſome hope of getting it under; but the wind ſpringing up and freſhening as the fire encreaſed, it ſpread, in all directions, with ſuch rapidity, that every endeavour to extinguiſh it was in vain. On the firſt alarm, his Honour the Governor haſtened to the places in the greateſt danger, where, amidſt a ſcene of horror and confuſion, he gave his orders, with the utmoſt coolneſs and preciſion, and every where animated the people with his preſence and example. As the intenſe heat made it impoſſible to carry the engines near enough the fire to be of any uſe, he gave directions to blow up ſeveral houſes, as the only means of ſtopping its progreſs; but every effort was in vain, for the wind brought ſhowers of ſparks and flakes from the burning houſes on the hill, and ſcattered deſtruction on all ſides. To the blowing up of thoſe houſes, however, that part of the town from Mr. Bennet's ſtone houſe to the end of the bay, as well as the Carenage, owed their preſervation; the walls of Mr. Lamolic's houſe did alſo greatly contribute to ſaving of the latter. The preſervation of that quarter of the town called Mountſerrat, which fortunately lay to windward, was effected by pulling down ſeveral out-houſes and fences. All the reſt of the town was conſumed, excepting Meſſ. Richardſon's, the Honourable Mr. Beaty's houſes on the hill, the ſecretary's office, Mr. Kenny's houſe in St. John's ſtreet, the French church, and the prieſt's houſe.

We are credibly informed, that his Majeſty's ſecretary at war has iſſued orders for the augmentation of the 60th regiment to 4 battalions, which are to ſerve in the Weſt Indies. His Majeſty's 6th regiment, now quartered in St. Vincent's, are under orders to proceed to North America early in the ſpring. The 48th regiment is to be ſent to Great Britain; but the men fit for ſervice in that corps will be draughted into the 6th, which is to be augmented with two companies. Captain-Lieutenant Edwards of the 6th is appointed a Captain, and Enſign Bradcock of the ſame regiment a Lieutenant in one of thoſe additional companies, and are under orders to repair to London as ſoon as poſſible, and to take with them a ſufficient party for recruiting.

Nov. 25. The gale of wind which happened at St. Kitt's extended to the neighbouring iſlands, where its effects were alſo ſeverely felt. At St. Euſtatia, many buildings ſuffered conſiderably by the great ſea that ſet in, and the heavy rains waſhing down the clift; 48 ſail of veſſels, that were in the road when the gale began, put out to ſea, excepting a ſloop belonging to St. Vincent's, which was driven aſhore, and totally loſt; the others have ſince returned, except a ſnow, belonging to Amſterdam, and 2 ſmall veſſels, which were light, and are ſuppoſed to have foundered. At St. Martin's, 7 veſſels were loſt, and great damage was done on moſt of the leeward iſlands, particularly on thoſe eſtates which are contiguous to the ſea.

A ſimilar diſaſter befel St. Domingo on the 28th of Auguſt, but infinitely more prejudicial in its conſequences. About 20 veſſels were driven aſhore and totally loſt, with the greateſt part of their crews. The beſt cultivated and moſt populous diſtrict of the iſland, called the plain, was entirely laid waſte; almoſt all their ſugar works and other buildings being either unroofed or thrown down, their canes levelled or torn up by the roots, and almoſt all their ground proviſions carried away by the floods.

A flag of truce from Martinico brings advice, that ſix battalions of infantry, conſiſting of about 4500 men, under convoy of ſeveral men of war of the line, lately arrived at that iſland; where, it is alledged, they are to do the duty of the militia, which are to be aboliſhed.

CAMBRIDGE, *Dec.* 14.

CAPTAIN Martindale, in one of our privateers, was lately decoyed near to one of the enemy's ſhips of war in the bay, and was unhappily taken and carried into Boſton.

Capt. Manly has, within a few days paſt, taken another valuable prize, a ſloop from Virginia, bound to Boſton, loaded with corn and oats. She was fitted out and ſent by Lord Dunmore.

Laſt Friday night ſeven American maſters of veſſels, who had, at different times, been taken by the enemy, and carried into Boſton, made their eſcape from that place. From one of them we have obtained the following intelligence, viz. That all the drugs and medicines in the town had been ſeized for the uſe of the army; that on the 14th inſtant General Howe iſſued orders for taking down the old north meeting-houſe, and 100 old wood dwelling-houſes, and other buildings, to make uſe of for fuel; that veſſels are fitting out for the Weſt Indies, in order to get ſupplies for the garriſon; that Capt. Martindale, mentioned above, with his officers and men, were ſent to England; that one Morriſon, who officiates as a preſbyterian miniſter, being appointed ſearcher of thoſe people who were permitted to leave the town, promiſed, on receiving a bribe, to let a perſon bring out 240l. ſterling in caſh and plate, but afterwards baſely deprived him of the whole of it; that recruiting parties out of each regiment are gone to England; that 2 regiments, and a number of light-horſe, under convoy of a frigat, were embarked for Halifax; and that there were not in the town proviſions ſufficient to ſupply the navy, and army, for a longer time than ſix weeks.

It was yeſterday reported, that the above 2 regiments, &c. were ſailed for Rhode Iſland.

Yeſterday an expreſs from Marblehead brought advice that three men of war were ſeen off that harbour, and it was apprehended an attack would be made upon the town. Col. Glover's regiment with a company of artillery were immediately ordered to the place. A good fortification was lately erected at the entrance of the harbour, with 20 pieces of cannon.

Since our laſt 5000 of the brave ſons of New England (3000 of this colony, and 2000 from New Hampſhire) have joined the continental army under the command of his Excellency General Waſhington.

WATERTOWN, *Dec.* 14.

A SLOOP with 19 head of cattle, bound from Nova Scotia for Boſton, and a brig laden with tory furniture, from Boſton for Halifax, were taken to the eaſtward about 12 days ſince.

Laſt Saturday night the continental troops entrenched at Litchmore's point, oppoſite to Weſt Boſton; and, the weather being very thick and foggy, the enemy did not diſcover them till yeſterday afternoon, when they diſcharged about 40 or 50 cannon and bombs, which we hear ſlightly wounded one man.

PROVIDENCE, *December* 16.

YESTERDAY Mr. Philip Palmer arrived here from Quebec, by way of Lake Champlain. He was taken in a fiſhing veſſel the 5th of October laſt, by the ſloop General Gage, on her paſſage from Boſton to Quebec, which place he left the 21ſt of November, and was at Col. Arnold's head quarters, ſeven leagues from the city, on the 23d. The Colonel with his detachment has been within muſket ſhot of the walls, taken 4 priſoners, and killed 2 men in a barge belonging to the Lizard frigat: He was fired on from the walls, and had 2 men wounded, one of whom is ſince dead. He was waiting to be reinforced by General Montgomery, and expected ſoon to be in poſſeſſion of the place. Thirteen ſail of veſſels from Montreal had fallen into the hands of General Montgomery, having on board 1500 ſuits of clothes, 150 cheſts of arms, 900 barrels of pork, 700 barrels of flour, but they had thrown overboard large quantities of powder before they ſurrendered. The Gaſpee brig and a ſnow eſcaped, on board one of which General Carleton goes to Quebec diſguiſed, with about 40 regulars. Before Mr. Palmer left the city, 147 recruits had arrived from Newfoundland, 40 marines had been landed from the Lizard, with her guns, and it was expected Carleton would muſter about 500 men to defend the place; but the Canadians in general refuſed to take up arms.

NEW YORK, *December* 26.

BY accounts received from Boſton laſt week, they are in great want of almoſt every thing, no freſh meat to be had; what freſh fiſh is brought in, muſt be ſold to the ſoldiers firſt, and the inhabitants not allowed to touch any till the ſoldiers are ſupplied; no wood or coal to be had for money; many houſe are already pulled down for fuel; and it is ſuppoſed, that all the wooden buildings that are not improved will undergo the ſame fate before the ſpring; flour very ſcarce, the price 40s. ſterling per Cwt. no roots, except a few potatoes for the ſoldiers.

On Monday laſt Capt Lacey, of the ſloop Betſey, belonging to this port, arrived here from Cape Henlopen. On the 7th inſtant, he ſailed from this for Newbern, North Carolina; but on the 12th being in ſight of Cape Henlopen, George Buchannan, his Mate, James Herdman, James Henderſon, and Peter M'Callum, his mariners, roſe upon him and took poſſeſſion of the ſloop, obliging him to go on board the ſloop's boat, when they put him aſhore about ten or twelve miles to the ſouthward of Cape Henlopen, and immediately returned and went off with the ſloop.

December 28. We are credibly informed, that the people of the Maſſachuſetts Bay have completed 13,000 ſuits of ſoldiers clothes entirely of their own wool, flax, and a manufactory, ſince the battle of Lexington.

We are informed, by a Gentleman who left the camp at Cambridge on Tueſday week, that a party of the continental army, who had entrenched on Litchmore's point, were obſerved by a frigat of 20 guns, that was lying within muſket ſhot of them, who ſoon began a heavy cannonading on them, which our people immediately returned with intereſt, and fired 3 ſhot through her quarter, and 2 into her ſtern, which damaged the rigging conſiderably, and occaſioned her to move her ſtation.

By a veſſel from the Weſt Indies, arrived at Providence, we learn that a proclamation from St. James's was lately publiſhed at the iſland of Barbados, forbidding the inhabitants of that iſland holding any correſpondence with the united colonies, on pain of being deemed *rebels* and *traitors*. Similar proclamations, it was expected, would be publiſhed in all the Engliſh Weſt India iſlands.

Yeſterday came to town two of the Gentlemen mentioned under the Cambridge head, who relate the following further particulars, viz. that the miniſterial army was ſuppoſed to conſiſt of about 6000 effective men; that they were greatly diſtreſſed, eſpecially ſince the ſtoreſhip was taken by Captain Manly, which had much diſpirited them; that fuel and proviſions of all ſorts were exceedingly ſcarce, the army being at an allowance of four pounds of pork, and two loaves of bread, per week, each man; that 30 men from each company were ordered with ſaws and axes to cut up the wharves, meeting-houſe, &c. for fuel; that there were ſeldom any freſh proviſions to be had, and that ſold, in ſterling money, at the following prices, viz. beef per pound 1s. 6d. a ſheep 5l. 2 geeſe 20s. ſalt butter 2s. 6d. rum by the hogſhead 12s. and other things in proportion; that our battery at Litchmore's point is within about half a mile of Boſton, and will, when finiſhed, command a very conſiderable part of the town.

A letter dated November 21, from Col. Arnold's camp at Point aux Trembles, eight leagues from Quebec, mentions, that their little army, conſiſting of about 600, are in good health and high ſpirits, waiting the arrival of General Montgomery, to attack Quebec, which they expect will ſoon be forced to ſurrender, though their forces conſiſted of about 2000 men, viz. from St. John's 150, Col. M'Lean's irregulars 170, marines and ſeamen from ſeveral armed veſſels 450, French and Engliſh inhabitants 130, ditto compelled to bear arms 700, neutrals in the town 400. Col. Arnold twice ſent an officer with a flag, but he was fired upon both times. He had good intelligence that the inhabitants in general, were averſe to taking up arms againſt us, and were very ſhort of proviſion. General Carleton got into Quebec the 20th of November, on which there was great rejoicing by his party.

We hear that a number of the inhabitants of Queen's county, on Long Iſland, who have received arms, ammunition, bounty, &c. from the *very humane* Capt. Vandeput, for the pious purpoſe of murdering their own countrymen, have received orders from General Howe, to march to Virginia to the aſſiſtance of Lord Dunmore, they being looked upon as actually in the King's ſervice. Several of the moſt reſpectable, it is ſaid, are to be complimented with commiſſions in his Lordſhip's Ethiopian battalion, now raiſing there.

Extract of a letter from Cape Nichola Mole, *dated Nov.* 13, 1775.

"There is very great preparation making in this quarter to receive a number of French troops; lodgings are engaged for officers, barracks are building and refitting to receive the men at Cape Francois as well as here. I have it from the beſt authority here, who ſay, it is kept a profound ſecret at home, but a ſevere blow is to be ſtruck by them and the Spaniards, who are to act together."

PHILADELPHIA, *Dec.* 21.

ADVICES from Cambridge of the 11th inſtant are, that all the ſtores taken out of the Ordnance ſhip had been brought ſafe to the camp, and diffuſed a general animation through the whole army—That near three hundred more of the poor inhabitants were lately ſent out, and with them ſeveral play bills, directed under cover, to Generals Waſhington and Lee, Mr. Hancock, and others, ſignifying that the tragedy of Zara would be acted on the Friday following—That a body of militia men from New Hamp-

hire and Maſſachuſetts were to march into camp about the 12th inſt. to ſupply the places of the Connecticut troops, whoſe term of ſervice was expired—That the work on Cobble Hill, called Putnam's fortreſs, is the ſtrongeſt in the whole camp, the breaſt-work is ſixteen feet thick at top; from the bottom of the ditch to the top of the parapet fifteen feet, well friſed—That Captain Coit, in an armed ſchooner of the united colonies, lately chaſed a tranſport within a mile of the Light Houſe, in Boſton bay, when the crew cut all her rigging and took to their boat; upon which Coit boarded her, but finding he could not carry her off, he ſet her on fire and got on board his ſchooner; by this time a forty gun ſhip, which was ſtationed near the light-houſe, had got ſo near him as to make the grape ſhot whiſtle about his ears, but ſhe ſtopping to extinguiſh the fire, Coit hoiſted all ſail and made off; ſhe chaſed him about four hours, but finding it in vain, at length put about and ſtood back—That accounts had been received, which were credited in the camp, of the arrival of a ſloop, ſuppoſed to be the Macaroni of Connecticut and a French ſhip in company, to the eaſtward of Cambridge, with powder; the former ſaid to have twenty tons, and the latter forty on board. A confirmation of which was impatiently expected when theſe advices came away.

By a letter from New York we learn, that the Phœnix man of war is moored off that place in the eaſt river, between the ferry near the Fly-market and that on Long Iſland, ſuppoſed for the winter; and that ſeveral veſſels, lately arrived there from the Weſt Indies, are in charge of the men of war.

Capt. Price, from Briſtol, in the beginning of October ſpoke a brig, from Corke, for the Grenades, the maſter of which informed him, that twelve ſail of tranſports had ſailed from Corke for Boſton ſome time in September; that two or three days after a veſſel was diſpatched with orders for them to go to Halifax, but ſhe returned without ſeeing them; and that five more tranſports afterwards ſailed from Corke to Halifax.

By a Gentleman arrived here on Wedneſday laſt from Wilmington, in North Carolina, we are informed, that the Scorpion ſloop of war, and a tranſport ſhip from Boſton, arrived at Brunſwick, fifteen miles below, about the 12th ult. it was imagined their intention was to carry away the guns belonging to Fort Johnſon. At the ſame time arrived a ſhip from the Iſle of Sky, in Scotland, with a number of (report 4 or 500) Highlanders, all young men, no women on board; that they were ſuppoſed to be ſoldiers, being all dreſſed in the Highland manner, and it was ſaid, ſome officers in the ſame dreſs were on board the ſhip; upon this information coming to Wilmington, the inhabitants were called upon, and cheerfully agreed to take all neceſſary meaſures to prevent their landing, for which purpoſe they had determined upon laying ſome booms and chains acroſs the channel, and were about erecting a fort at Hangman's Point, where a camp was marked out, and 400 men immediately took poſt there.

We are informed that the Cruizer ſloop of war was at Brunſwick; that Lord William Campbell was on board the Tamar, cruiſing to the ſouthward as far as Charleſtown bar; that two ſmall tenders were on the ſtation off Ocracock, and the Kingfiſher, Capt. Montague, was ſtationed between Ocracock and Cape Henry in Virginia.

By a letter from South Carolina, dated Newbern, November 28, we are informed, that the Governor had ſent word he intends to dine at the palace at Chriſtmas, and to have the town in aſhes before night. We have 4000 men raiſed in the province; they are thought equal to any of the King's troops. Next Friday the minute-men and ſoldiers go out to meet 500 men that are coming to take poſt here, where they are to remain till the reſt of the ſoldiers come back. The Governor has got 300 ſoldiers to aſſiſt him; it is expected they have burnt down one ſmall place called Brunſwick, that had 8 or 9 houſes in it.

A writer in the Briſtol gazette of September 21, directed to the magiſtrates of that city, ſays; "As you intended addreſſing our moſt gracious Sovereign to deign to hearken to the diſtreſſes of his ſubjects, I beg leave to inform you, that in the compaſs of my ſmall acquaintance, I know two worthy tradeſmen who have been obliged to turn off ſeveral hundred people in this city and environs, who are now unemployed, and in the greateſt diſtreſs, entirely owing to a ſtop being put to the American trade."

Extract of a letter from CAMBRIDGE, *December* 15.

"The ſmall pox is in every part of Boſton. The ſoldiers there who have never had it are under inoculation and conſidered as a ſecurity againſt any attack by the provinciais. A third ſhip load of inhabitants is come out to Point Shirley. It is thought almoſt impoſſible to keep the ſmallpox out of the camp and country adjacent; but every precaution is taken which prudence can ſuggeſt."

Extract of a letter from CAMBRIDGE, *December* 13, 1775.

"I have the ſatisfaction to tell you, things wear a better complexon here than they have done for ſome time paſt:—The army is filling up:—The barracks go on well;—firewood comes in:—The ſoldiers are made comfortable and eaſy:—Our privateers meet with ſucceſs in bringing in veſſels that were going to the relief of Boſton, which town is in great diſtreſs; beſides wanting almoſt every neceſſary, they are inoculating for the ſmallpox, and the dyſentry and black jaundice prevails, which makes the officers uneaſy.—No troops are yet arrived from Ireland.—The three men of war which appeared off Marblehead, are ſince gone off without doing any damage."

Extract of a letter from GRENADA, *dated November* 6, 1775.

"About four o'clock in the morning, on the 1ſt inſtant, a fire broke out in the upper part of the Carenage; in leſs than ſix hours every houſe on the bay, three or four excepted, were burnt to the ground. The wind blowing towards the bay, I had only time to ſecure one barrel of bread, out of fifty or ſixty that had been landed and afterwards rolled down to the ſurf, and three or four kegs, before we had like to have been burnt. It was with great difficulty we were able to get from the ſhore; at laſt the ſparks came ſo thick on board the veſſel, that I was obliged to ſlip one cable, heave up the other, and ſhift our birth."

In CONGRESS, *December* 30, 1775.

Reſolved, that as the importation of any univerſally neceſſary commodity, and the exportation of our produce to purchaſe the ſame, muſt give a proportionably greater opportunity to our enemies of making depredations on the property of the inhabitants of theſe colonies, and occaſionally diſtreſſing them, by intercepting ſuch commodities, it is earneſtly recommended to the ſeveral Aſſemblies or Conventions immediately to promote, by ſufficient public encouragement, the making of SALT in their reſpective colonies.

Publiſhed by order of the Congreſs.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

Colony of MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, *Nov.* 10, 1775.

WHEREAS, by a law of this colony, made in the preſent ſeſſion of the General Court, entitled, "An act for encouraging the fixing out of armed veſſels to defend the ſea coaſts of America, and for erecting a court to try and condemn all veſſels that ſhall be found inveſting the ſame," it is provided, that all veſſels which ſhall be brought into this colony, and proved to be the property of, or any ways employed by, the enemies of the United American Colonies, or for ſupplying the ſaid enemies, ſhall, with their appurtenances and cargoes, be deemed forfeited, and diſpoſed of as by ſaid act is ordered and directed; and no proviſion being therein made for captors not legally commiſſioned therefor, who in certain caſes ought to meet with all neceſſary encouragement,

Reſolved, that when and ſo often as it ſhall appear to the judge of any court by ſaid act provided, that any veſſel or veſſels, which ſhall be by ſuch court condemned, have been taken by any inhabitants of the United American Colonies, within thirty leagues of the American ſhore, in that caſe it ſhall be lawful, and ſuch judge is hereby authoriſed and directed to award to the captors the amount of what ſuch veſſel or veſſels, with their cargoes and appurtenances, ſhall produce, after deducting the charges of trial and condemnation, and alſo the ſheriff's fees for ſale at private auction, in the ſame manner as would have been done had ſuch captors been commiſſioned with letters of marque, and reprizal by any of the colonies aforeſaid.

Sent up for concurrence.

WILLIAM COOPER, Speaker, *Pro. Tem.*

In Council, November 11, 1775.

Read and concurred.

PEREZ MORTON, D. Sec'ry.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Jan.* 13.

THE brig from Corke, taken by Capt. Barron laſt week, was bound for Boſton, loaded with pork, potatoes, eggs, wine, porter, cheeſe, and dried beef, and is ſuppoſed to be worth 5000l. ſterling.

Certain intelligence is received, that Mr. Matthews and Mr. Robinſon, lately made priſoners by Lord Dunmore in the county of Princeſs Anne, and ſent off to Boſton, are fortunately retaken by the famous Capt. Manly of the Lee privateer. A letter of his Lordſhip's was at the ſame time intercepted, wherein he requeſts General Howe to ſend him caſh to the amount of 5000l. ſterling, and about 3000 men, promiſing to furniſh the garriſon there with freſh proviſions, by plundering the inhabitants of this colony.

The following Gentlemen are choſen, by the Hon. the Convention, FIELD OFFICERS of ſeven more regiments that are immediately to be raiſed for the defence of this colony.

Reg'ts.	*Colonels.*	*Lieutenant Colonels.*	*Majors.*
3d.	Hugh Mercer,	George Weedon,	Tho. Marſhall.
4th.	Adam Steven.	Iſaac Read,	Robert Lawſon.
5th.	William Peachey,	Wm. Crawford,	Joſiah Parker.
6th.	Mordecai Buckner,	Thomas Elliott,	James Hendricks
7th.	Wm. Daingerfield,	Alex. M'Clanahan,	William Nelſon.
8th.*	Peter Mughlenburg,	Abraham Bowman,	P. Helvenſtone.
9th.†	Thomas Fleming,	George Matthews,	M. Donavon.

* *(or German regiment.)* † *To be raiſed upon the Eaſtern Shore, and ſtationed there.*

LIEUTENANT BOYKIN, of the 1ſt regiment, would be glad to know whether a general court-martial is or is not the higheſt military tribunal he ought to be ſubject to? If it is, he would then be glad to be informed of the reaſons that induced Col. Woodford to petition Col. Howe to order him from his company to appear before the Convention, after he had been regularly tried and acquitted by that court? If there be a judicial power ſuperior to this, he wiſhes to have the law appointing it explained. He conſiders the ordinance under which the troops are raiſed, and by which he means at all times to govern himſelf as his only guide: By that he is taught to believe that a general court-martial is the laſt reſort for officers.

Quere, Was not Col. Woodford's petition ſimilar to the conduct that raiſed the diſcontents now prevailing among the officers at Norfolk?

Lieutenant Boykin acknowledges the juſtice of the Convention, in admitting the authority of the general court-martial, but wiſhes he could have been heard before any cenſures were paſſed upon him.

AT a committee held for the county of Iſle of Wight, on Thurſday the 26th day of October, 1775, preſent, John Scarſbrook Wills, chairman, and thirteen members: Mary Eaſſon, of the ſaid county (on a ſuſpicion of her being privy to certain intelligence being conveyed to his Excellency Lord Dunmore, a charge exhibited againſt divers perſons in this county by ſome perſon unknown) being ſummoned, appeared before the ſaid committee, but refuſed to be ſworn, or anſwer ſuch queſtions as the committee might demand of her; and after behaving in a very inſolent, ſcandalous, and indecent manner, departed without leave. It is therefore the opinion of this committee, that the ſaid MARY EASSON holds principles inimical to the rights and liberties of North America, and ought to be conſidered as an enemy to her country, and that every perſon ought to break off all kinds of intercourſe and connexion with her.

Reſolved, that the clerk of the committee ſend a copy of the above to Meſſ. John Dixon and William Hunter, and they are requeſted to inſert the ſame in the Virginia Gazette.

By order of the committee.

FRANCIS YOUNG, Clerk.

☞ *As the PRINTERS are anxious to ſatisfy all demands againſt them, and to purchaſe a ſtock of printing paper, which at this time is very ſcarce, and cannot be had without caſh, beſides an infinite deal of trouble and expence in tranſporting it from* Pennſylvania, *they requeſt thoſe good cuſtomers who are in arrears to them for this gazette, books, ſtationary, &c. to diſcharge the ſame as ſoon as poſſible. Such of the ſubſcribers as live at a conſiderable diſtance are deſired to ſend the ſubſcription money by the firſt ſafe opportunities that may offer.*

Advertiſements.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Jan.* 8, 1776.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of *Peyton Randolph*, Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts properly proved. Thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate Payment to

BETTY RANDOLPH, }
JAMES COCKE, } Exec.

*** Thoſe Gentlemen who have borrowed any Books of the late Speaker are deſired to return them immediately.

THE SLOOP CHRISTIAN, Burthen about 3500 Buſhels, will ſail for the *Weſt Indies* in three Weeks, from *Hampton*. Paſſengers will apply on Board ſaid Veſſel, or to *Archibald* and *James Govan*, 2

ELIZABETH CITY County, *Jan.* 9, 1776.

I INTEND to leave the COLONY ſoon.

GEORGE GRAHAM.

TO BE SOLD, on *Thurſday* the 18th Inſtant *(January)* on twelve Months Credit, a LOT in the Town of *Peterſburg*, on which is an exceeding good Dwelling-Houſe two Story high, well calculated for a Tavern, or for a large Family. The Sale will be made on the Premiſes. (2)

TO BE RENTED

FOR A YEAR, OR TERM OF YEARS,

THE well-accuſtomed TAVERN on the Road from *Hanover* Courthouſe to *Hanover* Town. The Conveniencies of this Place, for either a public or private Family, are very great, the Dwelling-Houſe having ſix Rooms below Stairs, and two above, a Kitchen, Dairy, Meat Houſe, Quarter, Blackſmith's Shop, a very large Barn and Stable, with every other Neceſſary for the immediate Reception of a Family. Any Perſon inclinable to rent the ſaid Place may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber, near the Premiſes. THOMAS SMITH.

ON MONDAY the 22d of this Inſtant *(January)* purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Mr. *Francis Smith*, deceaſed, of *Hanover* County, will be ſold on the Premiſes, one TRACT of LAND containing 1073 Acres, lying in the County of *Louiſa*. The Fertility of the Soil, for Corn, Wheat, and Tobacco, is ſo well known as makes a Deſcription unneceſſary. Its Situation to Church, Courthouſe, and Mill, is entirely convenient. There is a conſiderable Quantity of Wheat ſowed on the Plantation, which is under good Incloſures; and there are on the ſaid Plantation, an Overſeer's Houſe, a Quarter, and all neceſſary Outhouſes for Cropping.——At the ſame Time and Place will be ſold the Stock of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and HOGS, the Crop of CORN and WHEAT, together with a Variety of PLANTATION UTENSILS.

And on MONDAY the 29th of *January* will be ſold on the ſaid Deceaſed's Plantation, in *Hanover* County, thirty CHOICE VIRGINIA BORN SLAVES, amongſt which are ſeveral valuable Tradeſmen and Houſe Servants; the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE; alſo the Stock of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and HOGS, with the Crop of CORN, OATS, and WHEAT; a large Quantity of PINE, CHERRY, BLACK WALNUT, and BIRCH PLANK, together with all Kinds of PLANTATION UTENSILS, and ſundry other Articles too tedious to mention.——At the ſame Time and Place will be ſold a TRACT of LAND in *King William* County, containing 108 Acres, well timbered, and within four Miles of *Hanover* Town.

Twelve Months Credit will be allowed the Purchaſers for all Sums above forty Shillings, on giving Bond and Security, to carry Intereſt from the Date if not punctually paid.

THOMAS SMITH, Executor.

☞ All Perſons who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate are deſired to bring in their Accounts, properly authenticated; and thoſe in Arrears are moſt earneſtly requeſted to make Payment as ſoon as poſſible, or give Bond for their reſpective Balances.

THE SHIP ROCKINGHAM, *Richard Hopper* Maſter, now lying in *Nanſemond* River, will ſail for *Glaſgow* the firſt Week in *February*. She goes in Ballaſt, and will be exceedingly well fitted for Paſſengers. For Paſſage, apply to the Maſter on Board ſaid Ship, to *Gibſon, Donaldſon, and Hamilton*, in *Suffolk*, or to *Dixon & Hunter*.——The Ship *Rockingham* is a new Veſſel, and well found.

TO BE SOLD

Before ROBERT NICOLSON's *Store, on* Tueſday *the 16th Inſtant*,

A GREAT Variety of Cabinet-Makers Tools, Mohogany, Walnut, and Pine Plank, likewiſe new Walnut Book-Caſes, Deſks, Tables, *&c.* belonging to the Eſtate of Mr. *Peter Scott*, deceaſed. Six Months Credit will be allowed for all Sums above 5l. the Purchaſers giving Bond with good Security.——All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, by Bond or open Account, are requeſted to pay off as ſoon as poſſible; and thoſe to whom the Eſtate are indebted are deſired to call and receive Payment, from

ALEXANDER CRAIG, }
ROBERT NICOLSON, } Executors.

TO BE SOLD

To the higheſt Bidder, on Tueſday *the 16th Inſtant* (January) *at the Plantation where Mr.* PRICE STANUP, *deceaſed, formerly lived, on* York *River, in* James City *County*,

FOUR CHOICE VIRGINIA BORN NEGROES, about 150 BARRELS of INDIAN CORN, and all the Crop of WHEAT and FODDER. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed the Purchaſers for all Sums above 40s. on giving Bond, with approved Security, to

JOSEPH HORNSBY, Adminiſtrator.

☞ All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make immediate Payment, and thoſe who have Accounts againſt the ſame are requeſted to bring them in at the Day of Sale, properly proved. 2

TO BE SOLD,

On Thurſday *the firſt Day of* February, *at the Town of* MANCHESTER, *commonly called the* Rocky Ridge,

ABOUT one Hundred VIRGINIA born NEGROES, amongſt whome are ſome female Houſe Servants, a Carpenter, and a Shoemaker. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, and Bond, with good Security, required of the Purchaſers. (2) DAVID MEADE.

HANOVER Town, *Dec.* 17, 1775.

I INTEND to leave the Colony for a ſhort Time, on a Journey to *South Carolina*. All Perſons indebted to me at preſent are deſired to pay the ſame to *Leighton Wood*, Jun. whom I have authoriſed to give ſufficient Diſcharges. Gentlemen and Ladies may be ſupplied with all Sorts of Cabinet Work at my Shop in this Town, which will be left under the Direction of Mr. *George Brown*. THOMAS ARBUTHNOT.

To be rented, and entered on immediately,

THE TAVERN at *Aylett's* Warehouſes, in *King William*.——The very public Situation of this Place, the great Reſort of Company to it, and the Advantages of boarding a Number of Merchants, are ſo well known, that a particular Deſcription is unneceſſary. The Terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Benjamin Temple*, near the Premiſes, Mr. *Robert Pollard* at my Store at *Aylett's*, or the Subſcriber in *Williamſburg*, who has for Sale, in the ſaid City, a Quantity of beſt ſuperfine, common, middling, and Ship-Bread FLOUR; alſo about 20 Barrels of TAR, and an elegant Aſſortment of Ladies black, white, and green Satin CARDINALS and BONNETS.

WILLIAM AYLETT.

LANCASTER County, *Dec.* 30, 1775.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, about the 20th of laſt Month, a Negro Man named SOLOMON, about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high; had on when he went away, a *Virginia* Cloth Waiſtcoat and Breeches, an Oſnabrug Shirt, new Shoes and Stockings. He is a remarkable black Negro, with his Ears cut, which is very perceivable. I have ſome Reaſon to believe he is lurking about Mr. *Charles Carter's* Plantation on *James* River, as he has endeavoured to paſs through *Middleſex* as one of his Workmen. Any Perſon that will apprehend and deliver the ſaid Negro to me, on the eaſtern Branch of *Corotoman* River, ſhall have 40s Reward if taken in this Colony, and if in any other 5l.

4 JAMES KIRK, Junior.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a LARGE BRINDLED BULL with a white Face and white Belly, marked with two ſmooth Crops. Poſted, and appraiſed to 36s.

DAVID IRVINE.

TAKEN up, in *Louiſa*, two SOWS, one white, the other of a ſandy Colour, marked with an Underkeel and Overkeel in the right Ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 25s.

MARTIN GINLAY.

POETS CORNER.

THE PATRIOT's PRAYER.

PARENT of all, Omnipotent
in heaven, and earth below,
Through all creation's bounds, unſpent,
Whoſe ſtreams of goodneſs flow,
Teach me to know from whence I roſe,
And unto what deſign'd;
No private aims let me propoſe,
Since link'd with human kind:
But chief—to hear my country's voice,
May all my thoughts incline;
'Tis reaſon's law, 'tis virtue's choice,
'Tis nature's call, and Thine.
Me from fair FREEDOM's ſacred cauſe
Let nothing e'er divide;
Grandeur, nor gold, nor vain applauſe,
Nor friendſhip falſe miſguide.
Nor let me faction's partial hate
Purſue to Britain's woe,
Nor graſp the thunder of the ſtate
To wound a private foe.

ON FREEDOM.

FREEDOM's charms alike engage
Blooming youth and hoary age.
Time itſelf can ne'er deſtroy
Freedom's pure and laſting joy:
Love and friendſhip never gave
Half their bleſſings to the ſlave;
None are happy but the free,
Bliſs is born of LIBERTY.

ON FRIENDSHIP.

FRIENDSHIP is the joy of reaſon,
Dearer yet than that of love;
Love but laſts a tranſient ſeaſon,
Friendſhip makes the bliſs above.
Who would loſe the ſacred pleaſure
Felt when ſoul with ſoul unites!
Other bleſſings have their meaſure,
Friendſhip without bound delights.

FAVOURITISM: *A* FRAGMENT.

FAVOURITISM is, in itſelf, an inſuperable objection to the power of which it is the baſis, being the moſt odious title any perſon can have to be a Miniſter in any country; witneſs the late diſgraced favourites of France, Spain, and Denmark. So far is it from making up for other precautions, that it would alone deſtroy the beſt. It will not, for any length of time, be ſubmitted to in a free country, and has never failed to be the ruin of the favourite himſelf, at the ſame time that it is one of the moſt dangerous rocks a Prince can touch. It tends to convulſe a ſtate, and the firmeſt governments have been ſhaken by its dreadful conſequences. As it attaches the Sovereign's regard to *one* man, it of courſe cools, and may alienate, the affection of other ſubjects. It engroſſes the royal confidence, and conſequently deprives the Crown of the aſſiſtance of able and faithful counſellors, none being ſuffered to continue in any poſt which may entitle them to conſult or adviſe but ſuch as are ready to echo the ſentiments of the favourite. To conclude, in the words of Guthrie, "The title of favourite, let him be ever ſo deſerving, has always been *odious* in England.

The following LETTER *was wrote by a Lady in* PHILADELPHIA, *to an officer in the miniſterial army in* BOSTON, *a few days after the battle at* LEXINGTON.

SIR,

WE received a letter from you, wherein you let Mr. —— know that you had wrote after the battle of Lexington, particularly to me, knowing my martial ſpirit, that I would delight to read the exploits of heroes: Surely, my friend, you muſt mean the New England heroes, as they alone performed exploits worthy fame, while the regulars, vaſtly ſuperior in numbers, were obliged to retreat with a rapidity unequalled, except by the French at the battle of Minden. Indeed General Gage gives them their due praiſe in his letter home, where he ſays Lord Percy was remarkable for his activity. You will not, I hope, take offence at any expreſſion that in the warmth of my heart ſhould eſcape me, when I aſſure you, that though we conſider you as a public enemy, we regard you as a private friend, and while we deteſt the cauſe you are fighting for, we wiſh well to your own perſonal intereſt and ſafety; thus far by way of apology. As to the martial ſpirit you ſuppoſe me to poſſeſs, you are greatly miſtaken; I tremble at the thoughts of war, but of all wars a civil one. Our ALL is at ſtake, and we are called upon by every tie that is dear and ſacred, to exert the ſpirit that Heaven has given us in this righteous ſtruggle for LIBERTY. I will tell you what I have done; my only brother I have ſent to the camp with my prayers and bleſſings: I hope he will not diſgrace me; I am confident he will behave with honour, and emulate the great examples he has before him. Had I twenty ſons and brothers they ſhould go. I have retrenched every ſuperfluous expence in my table and family; tea I have not drank ſince laſt Chriſtmas, nor bought a new cap or gown ſince your defeat at Lexington; and, what I never did before, have learnt to knit, and am now making ſtockings of American wool for my ſervants. In this way do I throw in my mite to the public good. I know this, that as free, I can die but once, but as a ſlave I ſhall not be worthy of life. I have the pleaſure to aſſure you that theſe are the ſentiments of all my ſiſter Americans; they have ſacrificed all aſſemblies, parties of pleaſure, tea-drinking, and finery, throughout this extenſive continent: If theſe are the ſentiments of females, what muſt glow in the breaſt of our huſbands, brothers, and ſons! They are as with one heart, determined to die or be free. It is not a quibble in politics (a ſcience which few underſtand, and which we are contending for) it is plain truth, which the moſt ignorant peaſant knows, and is clear to the weakeſt capacity, that no man has a right to take their money without their conſent; the ſuppoſition is ridiculous and abſurd, as none but highwaymen and robbers attempt it. Can you, my friend, reconcile it with your own good ſenſe, that a body of men in Great Britain, who have little intercourſe with America, and of courſe know nothing of us, nor ſuppoſed to ſee or feel the miſery they would inflict upon us, ſhall inveſt themſelves with a power to command our lives and properties, at all times, and in all caſes whatſoever. You ſay you are no politician. Ah, Sir, it requires no machiavilean head to develope this, and to diſcover that this is TYRANNY and OPPRESSION: It is written with a ſun beam; every one will ſee and know it, becauſe it will make them feel, and we ſhall be unworthy of the bleſſings of Heaven if we ever ſubmit to it.

"All ranks of men among us are in arms, nothing is heard now in our ſtreets but the trumpet and drum, and the univerſal cry is, AMERICANS! TO ARMS! We have five regiments in the city and county of Philadelphia, complete in arms and uniform, and very expert in their military manœuvres. We have companies of light-horſe, light-infantry, grenadiers, rifle-men, &c. ſeveral companies of artillery, and ſome excellent braſs cannon and field-pieces. Add to this, that every county in Pennſylvania, and the Delaware government, can ſend 2000 men to the field.

"Heaven ſeems to ſmile on us, for in the memory of man never were known ſuch quantities of flax, and ſheep without number. We are making powder faſt, and do not want for ammunition. In ſhort, we want for nothing but ſhips of war to defend us, which we could procure by making alliances; but ſuch is our attachment to Britain, that we ſincerely wiſh for a reconciliation, and cannot bear the thought of throwing off all dependence on her, which ſuch a ſtep would aſſuredly lead to: The God of mercy will, I hope, open the eyes of our King, that he may ſee, while in ſeeking our deſtruction, he will go near to complete his own. It is my ardent prayer, that the effuſion of blood may be ſtopped. We hope yet to ſee you in this city, a friend to the liberties of America, which will give infinite ſatisfaction to your ſincere friend, &c.

INVOICE *of* STORES *on board the* NANCY *ſtore ſhip*, Robert Hunter *maſter*, *taken by the ſchooner* LEE, *Capt.* MANLY, *in the ſervice of the United Colonies.*

Laden on board the *Nancy* ſtore ſhip, Mr. *John Wilkinſon* contractor, and *Robert Hunter* maſter, the undermentioned particulars, to be by them tranſported to *Boſton*, in *North America* (the danger of the ſeas excepted) and there delivered to *John Grant*, Eſq; commiſſary and paymaſter to the train of artillery in *North America*, being in farther part of Col *Cleveland*'s demand. By order of the Board, the 26th of *July*, 1775.

MUSKETS, with bayonots, ſcabbards, and ſteel rammers, 2000. Cartouch boxes, with belts and frogs, 2000. Tanned leather ſlings, 2000.

Flints: Wallpiece 250, in one keg; muſket, 100,000, in fifty kegs; carbine, 5000, in two kegs.

Forge bellows, one pair; hand bellows, double blaſted, three pairs. Budge barrels, copper hooped, fifteen. Kit bruſhes, ſix.

Fifty hand barrows, and fifty wheel barrows.

Callipers, one pair of braſs, one pair of iron ditto, and 100 yards of canvas. Chalk, four hundred weight. Spare travelling carriages, twelve pounders, heavy, 11.

Empty paper cartridges, twelve pounders, 10,000; ſix ditto, 5000; four ditto, 2500; three ditto, 3000.

Flags: Union, ſmall, one; Ordnance jack, two.

Pincers for drawing fuzes, ſix pairs; common ditto, twelve. Funnels of plate, ten; ditto, for ſhells, copper of ſorts, ſix. Hammers for vents, 50. Park picquets, ſhod, 25. Handerow levers, ſix feet, 25.

Harneſs, horſe, thills with cart ſaddles, 80; bit halters, 100; traces, 20; wanties, 80.

Harneſs, men's, twelve to a ſet, 200. Tanned hides, fifteen. Laboratory kettle, one.

Copper ladles without ſtaves, 24 pounders, ſeven; 12 ditto, ſeventeen; 6 ditto, ten; 3 ditto, two. Iron melting ladles, twelve. Muſcovy lanthorns, thirteen; tin ditto, ten; dark ditto, fifteen.

Marline, twenty ſkeins tarred, and ten white.

Brads, 5000 of one inch, and 5000 of one inch and a half. Spunge tacks, 5000. Nails, ſmall copper, 2000; 4000 of ſtreak, and 90,000 quarter roſe.

Camp kettles fifty. Oil, one barrel of olive, and one of train. Cartridge paper, 12 pounders, ſixty reams. Perpendiculars, new pattern, two; rafts, half round, twelve. Anvil, for ſmiths, one. White rope, coils, two of four inches and a half, one of three inches, and two of one and a half. Sheepſkins 25 dozen. Sheets of tin for caſe ſhot, three boxes. Shot, muſket 31 tons 500 lb. buck 1200 lb.

Spikes, eight inch, 10,000; ſeven inch ditto, 10,000. Spare ſpunge, and rammer heads: Ten of 24 pounders, fifteen of 12, thirty of 6, and ſix of 3. Twenty five pair of ſciſſars. Three pair of braſs ſcales; weights from four lb. to a quarter of an ounce, three piles. Staves, ſpare, for ladles, &c. 100. Thread 200 weight. Twine 100 weight.

Round ſhot, twelve pounders, 3000; ſix pounders, 4000. Junk, ten tons. Mortar beds, for land ſervice, three of thirteen inches, four of ten, and four of eight.

Ammunition waggons, ſeven. Carbines, with bayonets, ſcabbards, and ſteel rammers, ſeventy five; carbine cartouch boxes, with belts and frogs, ſeventy five. Tanned leather ſlings ſeventy five. Handſpikes, 100. Camp kettles, with frying-pan covers, 100.

LABORATORY STORES.

Carcaſſes, round, thirteen inches, 50; oblong, eight inches, 100.

Shot fixed to wood bottoms: Round, 24 pounders, 160; 12 pounders, 1080; 6 pounders, 2720; 3 pounders, 96.—Caſe: 24 pounders, 72; 12 pounders, 1280; 6 pounders, 1410; 3 pounders, 96. Eight inch howitz, 30; five and a half inch ditto, 100.

Empty flannel cartridges: Heavy, 24 pounders, 1500; 12 pounders, 2000; light, 6 pounders, 5800.

Fixed fuzes, four and two fifths, 8440. Empty ſhells: Thirteen inches, 100; ten ditto, 100; eight ditto, 50; five and a half, 100. Tin tubes fixed, ſix pounders, light, 16,000. Bottoms of wood for mortars, thirteen inches, 100. Iron round ſhot, one pounders, 20,000.

Covers of cured paper: 24 pounders, 1050; 12 pounders, 3600; 6 pounders, 2800. Caps of cartridge paper: Twenty four pounders, 1050; twelve pounders, 3600; ſix pounders in a caſe, 2800.

Mealed powder, two barrels. Portfires, long and ſmall, 100 dozen. Empty flannel cartridges, 12 pounders, light, 1500.

Board's order, 11th of Auguſt, 1775.

One braſs mortar of 13 inches, with a complete mortar bed.

To be delivered to Capt. Stehelin.

Board's order, Auguſt 9, 1775.

Watchcoats, thirty two; two reams of muſter rolls, one do. pay liſts, and one dozen of the articles of war.

Office of Ordnance, For Mr. DURNFORD.
Sept. 1, 1775. B. BLIGHT.

P. S. Two braſs ſix pounders on board the brig.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

PHILADELPHIA, *Dec.* 12, 1775.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAYED from the 2d Regiment, when on its March through *Surry*, a handſome BAY GELDING about 14 ½ Hands high, with a thin hanging Mane and Switch Tail, the Brand (if any) unknown. A Reward of forty Shillings will be given to any Perſon who delivers him to Mr. *Joſeph Prentis* in *Williamſburg*, Mr. *David Meade* in *Prince George*, or the Subſcriber in *Norfolk*.

2 R. K. MEADE.

AUGUSTA, *November* 20, 1775.

ALL Perſons having Claims againſt the Eſtate of Mr. *Francis Kirtley*, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in by the laſt Day of *March* next, properly proved, or they will not be allowed by

FRANCIS KIRTLEY, Executor.

TAKEN up, in *Halifax*, a BRIGHT BAY HORSE about 9 or 10 Years old, 4 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, with a ſmall Star in his Forehead, had on a ſmall Bell, and branded on the right Buttock HF in a Piece. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l.

‖ DAVID HUDELSTON.

TAKEN up, in *Halifax*, a GRAY HORSE about 8 Years old, about 4 Feet 6 Inches high, both hind Feet white, a ſmall Bell on, paces and trots, and branded on the near Buttock R I, but ſo dull that it is hardly perceptible. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l. (‖) CHARLES WILSON.

FOR SALE,

THE noted and well accuſtomed TAVERN in *James City* County, about 15 Miles from *Williamſburg*, on the main Road from ſaid City to *New Kent* Courthouſe, *Ruſſin*'s Ferry, and the *Brickhouſe* Ferry, with about 500 Acres of LAND in good Order for Cropping, having ſix Fields under good Fences. It is as fine a Place for a Merchant as any in the Colony, being within five Miles of ſeveral Landings on *York* and *Chickahomony* Rivers. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may be ſhewn the Land, and know the terms (which will be made eaſy) by applying to the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes.

tf THOMAS DONCASTLE.

Monſieur LAFONG,

HAIR-DRESSER, *&c.*

AND BARBER GENERAL!

IN Order to carry on the Buſineſs more extenſively, has taken a Partner, and returns his Cuſtomers his moſt ſincere Thanks for paſt Favours, requeſting thoſe in Arrears will pay him as ſoon as poſſible. From Mr. *Alexander Wiley*'s great Abilities in Hair-Dreſſing, and the general Satisfaction which *Monſieur Lafong* flatters himſelf to have given hitherto, they have the greateſt hopes of Encouragement from the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City, for whoſe Approbation the greateſt Pains will be taken, and the utmoſt punctuality obſerved, by

The Public's moſt obedient
And moſt devoted humble Servants,
LAFONG & WILEY.

☞ They will engage Cuſtomers only quarterly.

Forty Shillings Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, ſome Time in *Auguſt* laſt, SAWNEY, a likely *Virginia* born Negro Man Slave about 18 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, rather inclinable to be knock-knee'd, is remarkably ſenſible, fluent of Speech, and very inſinuating. The Seaſon being warm, he carried but few Clothes with him. All I can recollect are, a red and white ſtriped Jacket, with ſome Oſnabrug Shirts, and a Pair of Breeches of the ſame Kind. I bought him, not long ſince, of Mr. *Holt Richeſon* of *King William*, where I believe he has many Relations and Acquaintances, and am engaged to think he is harboured by ſome of them. Whoever will deliver him to me, or ſecure him that I get him again, ſhall have the above from Wm. DANDRIDGE, Jun.

HENRICO, *Dec.* 22, 1775.

AMHERST, *December* 10, 1775.

We intend to leave the Colo-

ny in a ſhort Time. JOHN M'KINDLAY.
‖ PATRICK HART.

AT *Marlborough* Iron Works, in *Frederick* County, in the Colony of *Virginia*, is immediately wanted a ſufficient Number of Hands to cut 5000 Cords of Wood. The Caſh will be paid for any Part of the above Quantity that may be contracted for, as ſoon as complied with.

‖ ISAAC ZANE.

JUST COME TO HAND,

And to be SOLD *by the Subſcriber, at the Store lately occupied by Mr.* TURNER, *a large Aſſortment of* GOODS, *conſiſting chiefly of the following*, viz.

BROADCLOTHS, Shalloons, Dorſetteens, Durants, Velverets, Shags, Serge-Denims, Chair and Curtain Lace; Thread, Worſted, and Silk Breeches and Waiſtcoat Patterns; Silk Lafting, Armozeens, *India* Perſians, Lorettoes, Macaronies, Burdets, Tobines, Floridas, Taffetas, Bombazeens, Crapes, *India* Dimity, dark and light grounded Cottons and Callicoes, Lawn, Lawn and Gauze Handkerchiefs and Aprons, Satin Cardinals and Bonnets, ſtriped and figured Gauze, Pariſnet, Catgut, worked Muſlin and Patent Aprons, a Variety of Minionet and Blond Lace, Fans, Ribands, Necklaces, Gloves, Table-Cloths, *Ruſſia* Drab, Stockings, Worſted and Cotton Caps, Rappee Snuff, handſome painted Table Covers, Mohogany Coffee Cheſts, Minute and Hour Glaſſes, Hoes, Axes, Iron and Braſs Nails, Deſk and Drawer Furniture, Whips of all Sorts, Window Glaſs, Paints, Garden Seeds, Millinery, Jewellery, Cutlery, Tinnery, and Braſiery, Pewter, Copper, Iron, Glaſs, China, and Earthen Ware, *&c. &c. &c.*—— The Terms on which the above were purchaſed render it abſolutely neceſſary that I ſhould ſell for CASH ONLY.

WILLIAM PITT.

WANTED,

A WET NURSE, of good Character, without a Child. Inquire of the Printers. tf

TO BE SOLD

Under a Power of Attorney from Mr. JOHN BAYLOR,

ABOUT 1000 Acres of Land in the county of *Orange*, to be laid off on the upper Part of a Tract whereon *John Hawkins* lives. The Land in general is very good, and contains a conſiderable Quantity of valuable low Ground. The Terms may be known by applying to Mr. *James Newman*, near the Premiſes, or to the Subſcriber, in the County of *Caroline*. (tf)

EDMUND PENDLETON, Jun.

N. B. I am alſo empowered to receive and pay Mr. *Baylor*'s Debts, but I am apprehenſive it will not be in my Power to do either, and therefore hope his Creditors will not be impatient or uneaſy.

YORK Town, *September* 19, 1775.

RUN away from Col. *Philip Rootes*, of *King* and *Queen*, a Negro Man named HARRY, who was ſome Years ago mortgaged to the Hon. *William Nelſon*. It is with good Reaſon ſuſpected that he is lurking about *Weſt Point*, and that he is harboured by ſome of Col. *Thomas Moore*'s Negroes. Whoever ſecures and delivers the ſaid Negro, either to Col. *Rootes* or to one of us, ſhall receive 40s. Reward.

tf THE EXECUTORS.